

and Taizz, is the same. There are three or four choices, mostly not choice, served on battered tin plates, with a mug of coffee to follow. One of the restaurants, though, had a very special service — individual place mats made from old newspapers, a luxury in a country where a newspaper is hardly seen. For a Dane it was rather surprising to find that they were Danish newspapers, and the following evenings I read old newspapers that had not yet been turned into place mats while waiting for my meal.

Images of eager boy scouts combing the leafy suburbs of Copenhagen sprang to mind; sadly they will never know where the fruits of their labours ended up. The Danish equivalent of the *Sun* and its ilk, with naked ladies gracing page nine, were missing. It was hard to believe that Yemeni censorship could have eliminated them all. So where were they?

The next day I happened to hitch a ride with a truck that was full of newspapers. Danish newspapers. The gentlemen on the truck obviously could not read, and certainly not Danish, but when I showed them the girls on page nine they soon learnt to recognise the logo of the racier papers. I left three contented men ploughing their way through two tons of newspaper in search of, by Yemeni standards, truly amazing pictures. Doubtless some resourceful soul had spotted this before the last bunch of papers was delivered to the restaurant.

So somewhere in the back streets of Mocha, Ibb or Hodeida, far from the eyes of the religious police, I suspect there are now small shops where page nine girls change hands at several times the original price of the newspapers in question. People have traditionally been unkind to yesterday's newspapers. Not in Yemen they are!— TORSÉN B. LARSEN, 358 Coldharbour Lane, London SW9 8PL.

Migrant Lepidoptera from the Sussex coast in October 1989

During the weekend of 28th-29th October strong south-westerly winds, originating in southern Europe, swept across southern England. This, coupled with a weather forecast for the 30th predicting a light southerly airstream and overcast conditions, prompted me to make a trip to the south coast in pursuit of migrant moths.

I joined my friend Mark Parsons on the cliffs near Eastbourne at dusk on the 30th, when we set up four mv lights and one actinic tube. Within minutes four noteworthy immigrant species were noted; *Palpita unionalis* (Hübner.), *Mythimna loreyi* (Dup.), *M. unipuncta* (Haw.), and *Heliothis armigera* (Hübner.). A steady stream of migrants, dominated by *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner.), *Nomophila noctuella* (D. & S.), *Agrotis ipsilon* Hufn. and *Autographa gamma* L., together with a few individuals of scarcer species, continued until approximately 21.00 hours. Then there was a lull until about 23.15, when a marked influx of moths was noted at all the lights, with the prevailing species being *A. ipsilon*, *Phlogophora meticulosa* L. and *A. gamma*. This later period of activity continued for an hour or so,

during which a few *Peridromia saucia* (Hüb.), more *P. unionalis* and a single *M. loreyi* were also noted. Rain arrived not long after midnight and became increasingly heavy, forcing us to pack up about two hours later.

The numbers of scarcer migrant species noted during the night were as follows, with most being recorded before 21.00 hours; twelve *P. unionalis*, one *Mythimna albipuncta* (D. & S.), five *M. loreyi*, two *M. unipuncta* and two *Heliothis armigera*. It is also worth reporting the almost certain sighting of a single *Diachrysis orichalcea* (F.). This moth was seen by us both to settle, momentarily, on one of the traps before disappearing off into the darkness, not to return

I stayed in Sussex until the following evening, when Mark and I returned to the same locality for the dusk flight, and were accompanied by Colin Pratt. The sky was fairly clear, and a stronger wind made conditions cooler than the previous night; not surprisingly fewer moths were on the wing. Nonetheless, one *P. unionalis* and a further two *M. loreyi* were recorded, all before 19.15, at which time I had set off for the return trip to Norfolk. En route back we stopped for just a few minutes, on the Pevensey Levels, to search ivy blossom, and here one of only three moths seen was a worn male *M. unipuncta*.

Incidentally, I had visited the cliffs near Eastbourne earlier in the month, on the 5th October. On this occasion singletons of the following species were noted at mv light; *Agrius convolvuli* (L.), *Macroglossum stellatarum* (L.), *Mythimna l-album* (L.) and *M. unipuncta*.— A.P. FOSTER, 58 St Laurence Avenue, Brundall, Norwich NR13 5QN.

Further notes on *Phyllonorycter leucographella* (Zeller), (Lep.: Gracillariidae)

In my paper on this species (*Entomologist's Record* **101**: 189-194), I stated that according to Continental authors it was univoltine, though Hering thought a second generation to be likely. I can now report that it has three adult emergences, April-May, late July-August and October, the first, at any rate in Essex in 1989, being the largest.

I felt it appropriate to continue my research in Mrs Sargent's garden, since it was she who had brought attention to the presence of the species in Britain. I paid my first visit on the 21st June. All the leaves with winter mines had now fallen and Mrs Sargent reported that her pyracantha blossom had been the best she had ever witnessed. Larval feeding of *P. leucographella* was already present but wholly epidermal and not at all conspicuous.

My next visit was on the 19th July. The mines on the bushes facing east had made little progress, but those facing west, which were receiving extensive sunshine, were much further advanced. Many larvae had reached the parenchyma-feeding stage with the leaves folding upwards into the characteristic pods. I collected about 70 mines from which 14 imagines